Mr. Jeneras of Rhode Island was the next speaker, He said that they were a National Convention. But in looking around they saw many States unrepresented. Why was this so? It was because the standard bearer when they should select was the representation of Freedom [cheers]. They had gone forth to meet no common foe. It was a fee which claimed to hold this Government in its power. This power had become the greatest autocrat on earth—the most grasping, the most reientless. Its fortifications were toe power and patronage of the General Government. But hosts were gathering around these fortifications. The armies of this power could not be starved out. The fortifications must be taken by storm [Cheers,] To do this they must have a leader in whom all had confidence. They should now lay aside all prejudices. One of the doctrines of the American party was, "Principles, not men." Mr. Jenckes alluded to the importance of the present crisis, the foreign policy, the

interpret, not men. Mr. Jenckes alluded to the intortance of the present crisis, the foreign policy, the state of Kansar, and the assault on Mr. Summer, and other matters involved.

Mr. NEWELL of Mass. pledged Massachusetts to vote for any man who could carry the most votes. They had conquered their prejudices, according to Mr. Webster's advice.

Loud criss of "Operation and the second of the country of the second of the country of the second of

Loud cries of "Question, question" were followed by a motion to adjourn.

Mr. LESTER held it to be his inalienable right to

move every adjournment. He hoped they would not adjourn. They were going on right. When they were going wrong he would move an adjournment.

The motion to proceed to an informal ballot was them carried, three to one.

Mr. HALSTRAD submitted that they should vote by

Mr. Halstead submitted that they should vote by States.

Mr. Lester moved as an amendment that those States which desired it, vote as a unit and allow others to vote per capita.

Gov. Johnston preferred a per capita vote. If Ohio had sent but six or eight delegates, she deserved no more votes here than that. He came here pledged to no man, but determined to sustain the nomines of the Convention, who ever he might be. He was for American Republicanism [Loud cheere]. He should therefore oppose the amendment of his friend from New-York, and hoped it would not be pressed.

Mr. Lester had proposed the amendment because some thirty men from the Empire State happened to have no factions and would prefer that George Law or some other man should vote for them.

George Law wished to make an explanation. He thought there was a misapprehension in relation to the delegation from New-York. They had their individual choice, but they were here for harmony. Each man would cast his vote when his name was called, if allowed by the Convention.

by the Convention.

The motion to vote per capita was passed.

Mr. Perkins of Connecticut moved that the vote be

by ballot.

Mr. Thurston of Mass. rose to make a presentation, but the question was put, and the vote was as
follows:

1. C. Fremont.

Ollows:

Mainz-J. C. Fremont.

New-Hampshinz-J. C. Fremont.

RHODE ISLAND-Ex-Gov. Johnston, except F. B. Pendleton

MASSACHUSETYS—For Fremont, except W. S. Thurston, S. Neal, Parker and Eliner for Banks.

New-York was led off by George Law for Banks. All the Delegates followed suit, except F. W. Waterbury for Fremont, G. O. Jones for Stockton, Wm. Dunn and C. C. Bristol for Fremont.

fremont.

NEW-JERSEY-R. F. Stockton.

PENSEYLVANIA-John McLeen, except C. Hinckle for Stockcon, R. T. Conrad for Stockton, Stewart for Johnston, E. H.

Ranch for Stockton, Jos. Speck for Johnston, N. P. Sawyer for

ton, R. T. Conrad for Jos. Speck for remainded for Stockton, Jos. Speck for remainded for Fremont; Johnston.

DELAWARE—R. F. Stockton.

DELAWARE—R. F. Stockton.

DILO—George L. Field, Fremont; H. A. Smyth for Fremont;
J. A. Baker, Fremont; Thos. H. Ford and Bryant, Snyder and Strong, for McLean.

Michigan—Salmon P. Chase.

Michigan—Salmon P. Chase.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was commenced at 41 o'clock. Several motions were made to adjourn until Monday, and the President, Mr. COSRAD, of Philadelphia, made a speech in favor of Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvanis.

Mr. Sperry followed, in a speech advocating the claims of John C. Fremont. He presented him as the candidate of the Americans of Connecticut. They were in favor of the man who had the grit to climb the Rocky Mountains, half-starved, haif-naked, and on his hands and knees [Loud applause].

Two ballots were taken; with the first they exhibit the following results:

1st. 24. 3d.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA. -SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The apleudid and fast going steamship SOUTIERNER, T. Ewen Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WENESDAY, June 18, at 4 cicke p. m. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for reasure, having supersion accommodation, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. No. 28 Broadway. The new and magnifectst steamship NASHVILLE, Commodore Berry, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 21. The favorite steamer CAROLINA, having resumed her regular trips to various isandings on the 8t. John River, Florida, will connect and leave CHaRLESTON every TUESDAY at 2 o'cleck, p. m. Through tickets to Jacksonvide, &SI; to Flate, &SI.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAM.
SHIP LINE—For SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BRE.
MEN.—The first-class steamship NORTH STAR, T. T. Huater, U. S. N. Master, will sail from New-York for the above
ports on Wednesday, July 2. First Cabin passage \$110; Secoud do., \$60. For ireight or passage apply to
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green.
The NORTH STAR will leave Bremen for New-York on
August 2, and Southampton on August 6. Persons dealing to
bring out their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK and GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2500 tune, WM CUMMING, Commander, BEW-YORK, 2100 tune, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander, GLASGOW, 1962 tune, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander, The GLASGOW and NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY Intend salling their new and powerful Steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAOE:

75

Steamboats and Railroads

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY, from foot of Chambers t.—The steambest ARMENIA will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, landing at intermediate landings.

EW and EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE to the NEW and EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE to the LACKAWANNA and WYOMING COAL FIELDS of PENNSYLVANIA, and also directly through to the North and West, via Great Bend, on the New York and Eric Railroad.—
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and WESTERN RAIL—
ROAD—Regular Fassenger Trains will commence running on the Read, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from New-York through to Seranton, Carbondale, Pittsten, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, &c., on Monday, June 9, leaving New-York by steambest WYOMING from pier No. 2 North River, Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m. Tickets scod from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Seranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat Wyoming, as above. Freight Trains will commence running on Tuesday, June 10. Freight received at Pier No. 2 North River daily from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m.

Water Enre.

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE and SCHOOL, No. 15 Leight-st.—The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS need. Boarders desiring the Dietary of the Institution can be accommodated.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE. Bergen Hights, Hudson County, New Jersey; accessible in Hoboken and Jersey City in a few minutes by stages. For ticulars apply at No. 4 Hanover et., New York.

Medical.

CURE for SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—
Persons afflicted with any form of this disease, and who are willing to be treated in a salutary manner, without the administration of the usual humbur, and at a molerate charge, are invited to call at No. 81 President-wt., Brooklyn, L. 1. It will cost nothing to call.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—The Original and Geneine Article for Scrofulous and Ulcerous Affections, and all diseases in which Sursaparilla is recommended by the faculty, this preparation has proved itself superior to all others. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE.-W. GILLIES & BRO'S CELEBRATED DANDELION
COFFEE is the most effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilionamess, Derangement of the Liver, Nervousness, etc. W. GILLIES & BRO. Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y., importers of the Dandellou Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-sons having elaims against ABNER L. SLOCUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with youchen elaims against ABNER L. SLOCUM, tats of the vorth deceased, to present the subscribers, at the office of William H. Slocum, the subscribers, at the office of William H. Slocum, the street, in the City of New York, on or before eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the January, 1856.

CHARLES H. HUGHES, Executors.

M. JAMES APPLEBY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EOWARD E. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Oevrgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 96 Wall streat, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of November next. Dated New York, the tenth day of May, 1858. HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor. mill law6m M.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate Maw York, on or before the thistieth day of September next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1836.

mbSi law@m M* EDWARD BECH.

Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having oldines against THOMAS B. CROP FER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the seme with weachers thereof to the clity of New-York, deceased, to present the seme with S. Barlingslip, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of November next. Dated New-York hie 5th day of May, 1858.

mb lawdm M. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of the Cenary of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William B. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with wouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 65: Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of Angustnean. Dated New-York, in twenty-third say of February, 1864. ELIZABETH F. SMITH, f25-law@mM*

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Country of New York, notice is hereby green to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W SIRELL, late of the City of New York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his Office, No. 64 Fulton-at, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, New York the 5th day of January, 1839, j14 law 6mM*

ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGALL S. LYON, late of the City of New York, single woman deceased, to prosent the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 285 South-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty sixth day of August next.—Lated New York, the twenty-first day of February, 1056. GEORGE W. MCKEE, F. Linkuistratur, fe25 lawdin M.

of February, 1896. GEORGE W. McKEE, Edmustrator. 625 lawbin M

SUPKEME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of New York — THE PEOPLY'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF New YORK, against REBECCA HAY, ANN HAY, Jennet Hay, Dunean Robertson and Mary W. His wife. Thomas H. Hay and Augusta his wife, Indior Bernhard, Rebecca hisy Administrative, and Samuel E. on, Samuel T. Carey and William S. Popham, Administrators of the goods, chalicles and credits of James Hay, deceased, Isome of the goods, chalicles and credits of James Hay, deceased, Sammons tor Relief. (Com. not served.) To each and all the Defination for Relief. (Com. not served.) To each and all the Defination for Relief. (Com. not served.) To each and sit the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Oily Hall, City of New York, and to serve a cryo of year answer to the said complaint in the subscribers, at their office. No. 135 Eroadway, City of New York, within twenty days after the residence of the plaintiffs in this action will apoly to the Court for the relief demands in the complaint—Dated February II, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL.

The correlation in this action, was filed in read Clerk's Office, February II, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL, my26 lawbw. Plaintiffs Attorneys.

CUIDEFME COURT.—In the matter of the Ap.

SUFREME COURT.—In the matter of the Ap CUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaky of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING of EIGHTY-SFCOND STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River teacher to the Court of the City of New York. Pursuant to Statute in such case useds and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York hereby tive notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New York of Sayoran Court of the State of New York at a Special of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as consuced can be fest for the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as consuced can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matters that the uscure and satisfied of the Court be Hudson River to the East River texcent such por tion we be included in the Central Park), in the said City of New York, as aid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New York, activided "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Book in the City of New York, May 18, 1856.

Connect to the Corporation.

The citizens of Perth-Amboy and vicinity, who con demn the recent cutrages on Senator Summer, and the opposition of the Free State men in Kennas, held a meeting on S. a. arday evering last. There is now scarcely a town of any forperface in the Flate which has not sooten out against the Slavery cutrages in Kannas and at Washi city.

[Presiden N. J., State Galotte,

New-York Daily Tribune

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION THERD DAY.

The Convention was called to order by the President

at 101 o'clock on Saturday morning. The attendance was very full. The delegations were requested to sit separately preparatory to balloting. GEO. Law, Chairman of the Committee, on the

proposition from the Republican Central Committee, presented their report amid thundering cheers. He said it was unanimous [Loud cheers].

The PRESIDENT proceeded to read the report as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the communi-cation from the National Executive Committee, signed by the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman, beg leave to report, that the subjects embraced in that communica-tion have received that consideration due to their imtion have received that consideration due to their importance in the present crises, and the committee are of the opinion that this Convention cannot appreciate too highly the suggestions of a necessity of concerted action of all the elements of opposition to the Administration now in power [loud cheers], and to the candidate whose election would continue the policy of that Administration with all its evils to the country [Continued cheering]. They are desirous of meeting the suggestions of the National Executive Committee and those for whom they meak in that spirit of candor. the suggestions of the National Executive Committee and those for whom they speak, in that spirit of candor and courtesy in which they are made [renewed cheer-ing], and of suggesting a course of action which should secure all cause of difference among the friends of Freedom [loud applause], and which should at the same time preserve the character and principles of the great American party [enthusiastic cheers], which we repre sent [bravoe]. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

sent [bravoe]. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to indicate by a series of ballouings, its preference for persons to be placed in nomination for candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the persons who shall receive the votes of a majorily of the members of this Convention in said ballouings for either of said offices.

Resolved, That when such preferences shall be ascertained by the result of said ballouings, a Committee consisting of one from each State be appointed to roo for with said proposed nominees, and sho with the Convention that meets in Philadelphia on the 17th inst., with regard to such nominations.

Resolved, That this Convention continue in session during the coming week, until said Committee report.

The report was unanimously adopted and the reso lutions passed.

The adoption of the report was received with tumultuous cheers.

C. EDWARDS LESTER called for three cheers for the union of this Convention. They were given with a

Mr. George Law then rose amid loud cheers and

minon of this Convention. They were given with a will.

Mr George Law then rose amid loud sheers and said: I rise to express the gratitude of the Committee for your unanimous approbation of their action. It was one we felt to be, from the first moment, of the extremest difficulty. It has been, to my mind, the great question to be presented to this Convention—how we would unite all the elements of the North in one solid phalanx [loud applause], to crush out the viper that has coiled itself around our liberties [Cheering]. What is to become of this country if it is to go on four years more, drawn and pushed to the precipice that now yawns beneath its feet? [Applause]. Cast your eyes upon that map. [A map hanging on the wall exhibiting the prevalence of Slavery in the United States.] We represent here to-day not only the interests of the North but the interests of the South [Cheers]. They are more in danger from their own action than they are from the action of the North [Applause]. I would say to them, in the spirit of all friendship, that the North does not desire to encroach one iota upon their privileges [Cheering]. We are considering to-day, not the interests of New-York, of Ohio, of Virginia, of Massachusetts, of Georgia, or of South Carolina, by themselves, but we are here to consider the interests of our common country. And I say to the South that they have gone to the utmost limits. They have removed the landmarks that our fathers est, and that we acquiesced in [Applause]. And we say to them that they must restore them [Cheering]. We will be responsible for what they do in their respective States, and it is a question for this whole country to decide whether we will have the institution of Slavery extended beyond its present limits, or whether it shall be confined to the States in which it now exists [Cheers]. To-day we speak for three millions of square miles which are embraced in the territory belonging to the States. Upon that map you will find about 600,000 square miles which have embraced in the terr

Obio, that great State is full of intelligence, full of industry, full of men with large hearts and wise heads, as the whole West is. Look at what that intelligence has produced and what it is producing. Look at the commerce of their lakes, and how that commerce makes our seaboard flourish. I appreciate fully the importance of harmonizing all portions of the country with each other—as a citizeu of New-York I fully appreciate it; but in order to do so we must have an Executive that does not sit there in Washington as the particular friend or the South, or as the particular friend or the South of the North. I would like to see this Convention come to a conclusion that will unite the whole elements of the North. I would like to see that tree thousand miles of inland navigation upon the lakes outted with light-houses and located with harbors, in order that all may see that it has had that attention which it deserves [Loud Cheers]. I have always detected the doctrine that water was not worth saving unless it was salt. I would have this Convention asy that the \$300,000,000 of property that floats upon the lakes is worthy of light [Cheers]. I would like to have them say that the \$70,000,000 of gold which comes from California is worthy of a railroal to come on [Enthusiastic Cheers]. I do not believe that the Constitution is in the way of giving noney or land for internal improvements. The Dean-ceratic party says you must not give money, but

dates. Kansas, bleeding at every pore, would east
more votes indirectly for their candidate than any
other State in the Union. He came to them with the
choice of Kansas for the Presidency, and his own
choice, too, and that was John C. Fremont [Great
applause]. It had been his fortune to stand by him in
California when he made it a Free State. The Slave
Power crushed him to a certain extent there, and it
was low endeavoring to crush him here.

Mr. CONRAD demanded to whom the gentleman
referred. coratic party says you must not give money, but you may give land. But the land belongs to the Government as well as the money. I believe that we should give what the laborer likes the best [Euthusiastic cheers]. I want a wagon road; I like the name of teams and wagons; I used to drive a team [Loui cheers]. I have no objection to a team, (looking at the load) [Applause]. I want a wagon road and the railroad started on the same day [Loui cheers]. At Chicinnati they had not made up their minds as to the constitutionality of a Pacific Railroad. They have not read that instrument since it was penned [laughter and cheers], and is it his if they have not read that instrument since it was penned [laughter and cheers], and is it his if that they will get so far in four years? I stood upon the platform of 1852, and I know what it is. The platform of 1852, and I know what it is. The platform of 1850 is the platform of 1853, with the freedom stricken out of it [Loud cheers]. I like to see the coal of Penneylvania driving the manufactures of Massachusetts [Loud applause]. I like to ree every portion of the Union contributing to the prosperity of everyother portion. There is no country upon the face of the globe that has so much independence of thought, and so much energy, as this nation [Applause]. Shall we be throwing away our time by waiting? I think that if we look upon that map we shall see enough to occupy us [Loud cheers]. Our path is growing easier. It is easier than it was yesterday. It will be easier on Monday than it is to-day, and on Tuesday it will be a perfect plane [Immense cheering].

theering).
The President proposed in relation to one who

gave himself, his great head and his true heart to the cause, asking nothing: "Three chierers for Live Oak George." Three tremendous cheers were given.

Mr. HAISTED of New-Jersey, followed in an eloquent strain for free speech and free men. He proceeded to advocate the claims of the choice of New-Jersey.

Jursey.

[A gentleman rose to a point of order, but he was promptly put down by the President].

Another gentleman renewed the point of order. The President attempted to put him down but falled. The President threatened to have him arrested, but the contaneous voice of the Convention showed that

the spontaneous voice of the Convention showed that that would not be submitted to. The gestleman would persist in calling the gentleman from New-Jersey to

Mr. HALSTED semoved the objection by moving that

they proceed to an informal ballot, and resumed his speech anal general confusion in the Convention.

Mr. Wittinson of Pa. followed in advocacy of Judge M'Lean. A reference to Gov Johnston was received with three hearty cheers. He said that Pequ.

Mr. CONNED demanded to wheat the Slave Power; referred.

Col. PERRY said that he referred to the Slave Power; if the Slave Power was not here, he did not refer to it. Four-fifths of the men in Kansas were Native Americats, and he might say five-fifths of them were Republicats. The first choice of Kansas was Fremoat and Johnston, and her second choice was Johnston and National Control of the Market Control.

Mr. Elmen of Mass. supported the claims of Mr. Mr. Blacks of Ohio said that they, in Ohio, would like to Chase the Democracy from one end of the land to the other; they would like to Wade after it. But if they could not have either, and they could not, the West wasted the path-incer of the Rocky Mountains to the country of laying iron rails to the a man who was in favor of laying iron rais to the golden gates of the Pacific. He was for Fremont, Ford and Victory. He liked such F. F. Vs. [Ap-

Mr. Howard of California spoke in favor of Fre-Mr. Williamson of Penn. moved that a fourth Mr. Williamson of read, moved that a fourth informal ballot be taken, but after putting a motion to adjourn four times, altaough there was an overwhelming majority of nors, the Chairman, ex-Gov. Colby of New Hampshite, declared the Convention adjourned

FREE KANSAS AND ITS MARTYRS. A discourse on Free Kansas and its Martyrs was de-

After singing and earnest prayer for the suffering settlers of Kansas, Mr. Lockwood announced the fol-

lewing text:

And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tail of Gi ison, and of Barak, and of Samen, and of Jephtha, of Daves also, and hammel, and of the prophete:

Who through faith subdeed kingtoms wrought right-essures, other and primises, stopped the mouths of line.

Questied the videone of the seasond the size of the sword, out of weakness were made stone, waxed valuat in first, instant to fight the armine of the size as.

Women received their dead laised to life again; and others.

sylvania would be carried for the right man by 14,000 majority. He advocated the nomination of Judge M Lean, as proceeding all the desirable qualifications for the position. He said his personal choice was Gov. Johnston.

for the position. He said his personal choice was
Gov. Johnstor.

Mr. Ronn of Pa. said that Pennsylvania was to be
the battle-ground of this contest. If we were to be
successful we must consult the wishes of the penjsk of
Pennsylvania. He believed that the Jackson of the
ocean was the choice of the people of Pennsylvania.
Com. Stockton was the man (Cheere). He came from
Laicaster County, the birth-place of the man who was
to be crammed cown their throats [Langhter]. But
with Com. Stockton victory would be certain.

Mr. SEWELL of Pa. said he came from a district
which, when necessity required, would give 3,000 majority against a Democratic Administration. He had
his choice, but he was writing to forego his choice to
get a man who could carry the North [Cheers]. He
would ask them if they could expect to elect any man
without Penn-ylvania. He thought that Judge McL an
was the only man who could concentrate the opposition
vote of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jenckers of Rhode Island was the next speaker,
He said that they were a National Convention. But
in looking around they saw many States unrepresented. power to delineate fully and fairly the sufferings of the early martyrs in their contests with the army of the aliens. What a picture we had in the text of the

fairest pertions of that land to which our lathers fought. And yet a man in this very Ward had told him that he did not believe the statements about the outrages in Kansas. Not believe! Why, if a man would not believe the mass of evidence which was presented, he would not believe even though one rose from the dead to tell of these murders. It was for nothing like this that our fathers [fought. No ballot boxes had been rifled. No banditti had prowled about the country, robbing, murdering, and worse than nurdering. The spirit of 75 would long ago have commenced resistance. Civil war existed. On the field of Palmyra the aliens had been defeated. Kansas was the Thermpyize where the question of our freedom was to be settled. Slavery the serpent, with its head in Washington and its extremity in Kansas, was encircling us in its folds. But on the free mont of liberty with a summoner to success, we had high hopes of victory. Still, that could not come until November, and Kansas needed immediate defense. That glorious land, fair as Eden, must be secured as the heritage of Freedom and of Freedom's God. The valley of the Mississippi must be the grave of Slavery, and the Rocky Mountains its monument. And yet a man in this very Ward had told

Yesterday the Methodist church just completed, and situated on Seventh avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was dedicated to divine worship by Bishop Janes. The Rev. Messrs. Bangs, Carlton, MILBURS and McCLISTOCK took part in the exercises. After stating that the branch of the Christian church

Milburn and McClistock took part in the exercises. After stating that the branch of the Christian church for whose especial use that edifice was erected was simple in its mode of worship and unattended by imposing forms and ceremonies, he said his text would be found in Maithew, chapter v., verses 13, 14, 15 and 16: "Ye are the sait of the earth," &c. He regarded the text as suggestive of the two great forces of Christianity, namely, its conservative and its reformative powers. We need scarcely say that the subject was developed in the Bishop's own original and practical style. The choir is large and well-disciplined. They sang several anthems during the day with great precision, under the direction of Mr. John Newman.

The lot of ground on which this edifice is erected is 112 feet front by 100 feet deep, and last year a commodious lecture room was built on the southerly side of the premiser. The church building is 67 by 90. The design is in the Romanesque style, having an imposing front with two towers square at the base, with a rejecting buttresses. About 50 feet from the ground the towers offset into octagons, and are surmounted by ectagonal turrete, making a total hight of 125 feet from the ground. The front of the church between the towers presents a gable finished with a stone cornice and a carved finial on the top, and having a large triple window in the center. The front and towers are built of brown-stone, and the whole design has a bold and striking effect. The peculiar position of the church having the lecture-room building on one side and a parsonage (not yet commenced) on the other, rendered it necessary to obtain the light from the roof, which is done by three domes in the ceiling—one large circular one in the center, and two smaller elliptic domes at either end, filled with handsome stained glass, besides a small light over the apse recess in the end where the pulpit is situated, in which the dove is besides a small light over the spee recess in the end where the pulpit is situated, in which the dove is seen descending with outspread wings.

In the front over the entrance vestibule is a gallery

for the choir, and also an upper galary is a chool children. There are no side galleries, which adds much to the appearance of the church, and there are no obstructions whatever in the whole audience room. The ceiling, with its domes, planel work and supporting brackets—the walls, with windows of stained glass—the niches, paneling and cornices—the recess in which the pulpit is placed, showing a perspective with arches and paneled tracery, and the pulpit itself, of a rich and pleasing style, make up an original and yet perfectly unique effect.

The church is lighted up in the evening from the center dome, in which are eight circular openings, where are placed the gas lights, having strong reflectors. The light is thrown through ground glass, which diffuses it effectually throughout the whole building, perfectly uniform and free from all glare or unpleasant.

perfectly uniform and free from all glare or unjeas-antness. The design was projected by Thomas K. Jackson, architect, and carried out under his super-vision. The total cost of the ground, church and lec-ture room is about fifty-seven thousand dollars.

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

From The Montreal Gasetts, Jane II.

Early yesterday afternoon the city was startled with the intelligence that the Grand Trunk Railway Ferryboat had exploded her boilers while lying at the Longuell wharf.

The larboard boiler, weighing several tuns, was lifted out of the hold of the vessel and pitched bodily on the wharf, about 100 feet from the water. It was crushed into a perfect wreck; and the debris, steam pipes, and fragments of machinery were scattered far and wide. One mass of iron, weighing from five to six cwt., had been lifted high in the air, and had fallen through the roof of the freight shed, crusking its way through verything tid it reached terraferma. The starboard boiler was also lifted be-filly out of the hold, and falling on the bow of the vessel crushed it, and letting in the water caused her to sink.

The villagers and Grand Trunk employees were schively engaged about the wreck and the wharf, collecting together the dead and the wounded, and caring for the wounds and relieving the sufferings of the latter. Among these was most prominent and zealous Dr. Davignon, who, though himself on board the boat, and a sufferer by the explosion, was foremest in relieving his tellow-sufferers. He was blown off the boat into the rver, but swam ashore, and commenced his labor forthwith. The Military Sargeon from St. Helen's his fellow-sufferers. He was blown off the boat into the rver, but swam ashore, and commenced his labor forthwith. The Military Surgeon from St. Helen's seeing the accident, took boat immediately and repaired to the spot, and rendered Dr. Davignon most effective aid. Here and there the dead were lying reattered about upon the wharf, and the wounded shricking in their agony. The scene was altogether a most appealing or an experience of the scene was altogether a most appealing or seed to the scene was altogether a

The story of the accident, as gleaned from the bystanders, was this:

The boat was moored at the wharf. The train from Quebec and Island Pord had just come in, and the passenges baving gone on board, the boat was about to start. The greater number of passengers were gathered aft. Among the ethat went on board was Captain Lespeanne, of Longueil. It is said that on observing the condition of the boilers, &c., he left the observing the condition of the boilers, &c., he left the boat, remarking, "It's not safe, there'll be a blow up," or something to that effect. He had not proceeded two buncred feet from the boat when the explosion took place. The Captain (Savariat) had taken his position in front of the wheel-house, giving the necessary directions for unmooring and starting the boat, when the extiens for unmooring and starting the boat, when the extiens for unmooring and starting the boat, and not be perfected on which he stood high into the air, and casting him down on an adjoining wharf 150 feet distanting him

supposed, sank with the boat and were drowned. Those gathered together in the after part of the boat seemed generally to have escaped comparatively un-

seemed generally to have escaped comparatively unhart.

For a moment all was consternation, and a panic seized the bravest and most collected. Those who had escaped berm were so stricken with astonishment, that they could not for a time imagine what happened. Then arose the shricks of the wounded and the scalded for assistance, and from the establishment of the Company and the village came streaming down a crowd of humane persons, eager to see what had happened, and no less eager to do all that they could for the sufferers. The dead were gathered together, and laid out in the freight depot. The sight of their mangled and disfigured remains was a terrible one. The wounded were carefully carried away up to the different houses in the village, where their wants were kindly cared for.

Immediately after the accident the officer of the Company in Montreal were telegraphed to send further medical aid, and within three quarters of an hour everal medical gentlemen were sent over. As fast as possible those among the sufferers who could be moved with safety, were sent over to Montreal by steamer to their friends or the Hospital.

It is very difficult to decide, upon the mere evidence of floating rumors, what was the immediate cause of the explosion. The boat and boilers were quite new we learn, and were built by Mr. Cantin, one of the best builders in the Province. The engines were in charge of one engineer from Mr. Cantin's establishment, and another recently brought out from England. In addition to the rumor we have given above about Capt. Lesperance, we may add another: that a man named Payette, who is in the habit of frequently cross-

Capt. Lesperance, we may add another: that a man named Payette, who is in the habit of frequently crossnamed Payette, who is in the habit of frequently crossing the river, had warned Mr. Cantin, at an earlier hour of the day, that the men who had charge of the ergines were managing matters so badly, that unless they were looked to they would blow them up. Mr. Cantin thereupon went on board the boat and remonstrated with them. It is supposed they had allowed the water to get too low in the boilers; but the particulars of the neglect will probably never be ascer-

Both engineers and the pilot are missing, the cap-tain dangerously if not mortally wounded, and the firemen also killed or missing. It is somewhat singu-lar that both boilers should have been lifted up in the manner described, as if both had exploded, though there was no connection between the two. This is the second accident of this nature which has ever hap-pened, so far as we know, upon the St. Lawrence—the first, if we mistake not, with low-pressure boilers.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—The two firemen of the boat (they belonged
to Three Rivers, names not known); a woman named
Laboute, from St. Hyacinthe; Isaiah Schofield, engineer on the Brockville section of Grand Trunk; Mr.
Madden, Post-Office Conductor; Pierre Marceau.
Since dead, 3:—total killed, 9.

There were quite a number scalded and otherwise
injured, we should say between 30 and 40. We could
only find out the names of the following, as they were
immediately removed to houses in the village:

injured, we should say between 30 and 40. We could evi find out the names of the following, as they were immediately removed to houses in the village:

We have already mentioned Capt. Savariat. Beside bim were Kingan McQuaig of Glengarry, seriously: Henry Balleray, beinging to the American line of steamers, very badly scaded, (since dead). Mr. Lalond, of Riviere Delisle, leg bocken; David Davideon, Longueii, scaded; Mr. Piosmeanit, do; Mr. Foysy, do., Mr. Sabouret, klo.; Joseph Robertson, of Sherbrooke, brother to Mesars. A. & G. Robertson of this city, scaled and two ribs broken; Mrs. O. Lareau, of St. Hyathinthe, with an infant child, scriously scaled, (she is a sisteria-law of Mrs. Labente, who is killed.) An aged man named Corbet, who sells fruit on the boat, is also badly scaled. One of the Sisters of Charity was also scaled severely. Chas. Pierce, Express agect, leg broken and badly scaled.

A number of women, names unknown, were lying in different houses, and several less seriously injured came across in the other steamers sent over. One poor woman had a baby blown out of her arms, and the little thing is since dead. The woman herself was severely injured. Another child is also since dead, whose name we did not learn. A mother was observed upon the wharf going about among the crowd in a distracted state, looking among the dead and wounded for her son, who was missing.

Col. Johnson of Melbourne was pitched into the river, but escaped, we are happy to learn, without much injury. Dr. Davignon was coming over to Montreal with £75 in his overcoat pocket to retire a rote at one of the banks. He lost his coat and money in the water.

A Mr. Savage from Shefford had gone aboard with

in the water.

A Mr. Savage from Shefford had gone aboard with his carpet-bag, and taken his seat beside the boiler. His attention being attracted to something aft, he went thinker, leaving his carpet-bag, and intending to return. Fortunately he had not done so ere the explosion took place, and so his life was saved.

We learned just before going to press that two more bodies had been recovered from the wreck, making eleven dead in all.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

MORE OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER. On Friday Deputy Marshal Helms came on board of the brig Braman, the alleged staver, and according to the requirements of Mr. Hillyer, the Marshal, sent away the watchman, who had been placed there by the supposed owner's counsel, and then instituted partial search or overhauling of the cargo below deck. Some firewood and a few shooks for casks were passed ent on deck, and part of the rest of the cargo shifted about, but all that was as yet definitely arrived at in relation to her cargo was the fact that the vessel contained an ample supply of water, (60 hhds.,) as well as fuel for cooking, &c. To-day four men are to be for the choir, and also an upper gallery for the Sundaywill be made. Two officers, Mesers. Helms and Miller, are now on board, day and night. In discharging her cargo it is intended, for the sake of expedition and economy, to start all her water casks in the hold of the vessel, and afterward pump out the water.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS. The steamer Metropolis, of the Fall River line to Beston, is now in one of the floating docks, where she has been for a few days past receiving repairs of damages sustained about a week ago by coming in contact with one of the rocks in Hell Gate. She was under full headway at the time, and her keel was torn off nearly to her sternpost. She worked off the rock, however, without becoming bogged. No repairs are being made at present except such as were occasioned by the loss of her keel, although it is thought her hull was very much weakened throughout by the concus sion. If so, in justice to the traveling public, she should be so strengthened and renovated as to be made suitable for the more exposed and dangerous route to which she belongs.

STRAMSHIP NORTH STAR, On the arrival of the steamship North Star at Southampton, the passengers of the first and second cabins presented Capt. Hunter comp imentary cards of thanks,

ON BOARD THE NORTH STAR.

ON BOARD THE NORTH STAR.

OFF SOUTHAMPTON, May 22, 1856.

Capt T. T. Hunter: Dear Sir-Permit us, passengers in the steamship North Star, to congratulate you on the associous return of your birthday, which finds you, for the first time, is responsible connection with the commercial marine of the United Sales. Permit us also, as a pleasant and prosperous voyage draws to a close, to bear our grateful testimony to your uninterrupted hindness and courtesy to your universed care for our comforts and weiface, and especially for the confidence inspired by your visitance, and difficilly and self sacrifice in your various offices of responsibility and surforty.

That this may be the beginning of a successful career in the civil service of your country greatly multiplying to you the henore already acquired as a distinguished officer of the United States Navy, is the sin cere wish of yours, &c.

Signed by all the passengers.

STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR,

OFF SOUTHAMFTON May 22, 1856.

Resolved. That we, the second cabin passengers, upon the occasion of the birthday of Capt T. T. Hunter, header our heart fest congratulations to him, at the same time expressing our full speciation of his most sentiemally conduct toward us, and the eather confider ewe repose in him.

Signed by all the passengers.

The steamships Cahawba and Black Warrior, of

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE LEGALITY OF SELLILS LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE TO BE TESTED .- Edward Langetaff, liquor dealer, and who was one of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury, in conformity to Judge Rockwell's charge in April, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of selling liquor by retail. The District Attorney, in opening the case, said that the trial was not instituted for the purpose of punishing the accused, but simply to test the question by having the matter brought before the Court of Appeals, and that by arrangement with counsel for the prisoner it had been agreed that a plea of guilty should be entered. He would concede on his part that Langstaff had a license in the year 1854. Judge Rockwell having charged the Jury that n his opinion the defendant was guilty upon the coaceded points, they excepted to the charge on the ground that, as the Board of Excise had granted Langstaff a license in 1854, which license had not expired at the time the liquor law was enacted, and as the members of the Board of Excise elected in 1856 to serve during the year 1855 had never met and organized, defendant was protected by the license which he got in 1834. A pro forms verdict of guilty was entered—the discussion of the legal points involved being reserved to be heard before the General Term; and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$25, the statutory penalty. An order was then made granting time for defendant's counsel to prepare a case for appeal. To guard against accident, William Hatfield was also placed upon trial and a similar verdict rendered, subject to the same exceptions.

BROOKLYS CITY MORTALITY .- The total number of deaths in this city last week was 18, of which 26 were males and 22 females. Of these 20 were adults and 28 minors. The principal diseases were: Convulsions and dropey in the head, 6 each; consumption and inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; inflammation of the brain and scarlet fever, 3 each; congestion of the jungs, eroup, debility and marasmus, 2 each.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The Journeymen Stone Marcia employed by several firms have struct for higher wages. They get nine shillings per day, and now demand tea shillings.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW,—In the Brooklyn City Court last week, an action by the City of Brooklyn against Francis Swift, to recover penalties for breaches of the Sunday ordinance, was taken up and tried. The amount of penalties to which defendant rendered himself liable was \$42,100, but the Jury additioned the sum to \$1,500, which they found against him. The Court granted defendant twenty days to make a case on exceptions similar to there taken by counsel for liquor desiers at the April Term of the Court.

THE STRAMBOAT HENRY CLAY CASE.—The case FIR STRAMBOAT HENRY CLAY CASE.—The coo-of Lo-kett against the owners of the stamboat Henry Clay for damages, tried in the Circuit Court, was con-cinided on Sa unday and given to the Jury, who were instructed to bring in a sealed vertice on Michaelay morning. They agreed about 3 o'clock, but the result will not be known till today. In the Court of General Sessions John Darrow, convicted of burslary in the first degree, was sentenced to the State Frison for ten years. William Tongue and Yohn Wallace, indicted for misdemeaner, pleaded guilty. Sentence reserved. Edward Daily was placed on this on an indictment for assessit and bes-tery with intent to kill after which the Court ross.

ARREST OF A HORSE THEEY.—John Mangold was brought before Justice Smith on Saturday, on the charge of stealing a horse and wason valued at \$500, from Peter L. Ben-cett of New Utracht. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—James Danegen, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a racer. He was conveyed from his residence in Raymond street to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

IMPROVEMENTS.—At the last meeting of the Common Council a report was made in favor of widening Falton street, from Myrds avanue to Joralesson street, on the park side, and to widen Joralesson street, on the park injurovement is one that is much needed. A report in favor of opening Tompkins squere, in the Ninth Ward, was also made and adopted.

FIREMEN'S DISTURBANCE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a false alarm of fire was raised for the First District (Greenpoint). In returning home from the fire, Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 7 are reported to have had a fight in Grand sucet, in which Engine Company No. 4 same off second

FIG. DEPARTMENT PARADE.—The Williamsburgh Fire Department have determined to have a general parade about the middle of September neat. The following gentlement have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Jeseph Homen of Englis Company No. 3, John Neil of Engine Company No. 3, John Neil of Engine Company No. 3, J. F. Wiggins of Hose Co. No. 1, J. P. Strickland of Bucket Company No. 1.

MILITARY -The Fourteenth Regiment, Colone

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. - Patrick Mooney sustained

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS

THE FESTIVAL SEASON.-The strawberry season is the season of festivals in Jersey City and Hoboken-These occasions are socially very agreeable to those who attend, and financially of considerable benefit to the churches and societies which institute them,

The ladies of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, will hold on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The proceeds will be devoted to securing a rectory for that The ladies of the Baptist Church of Hoboken will

hold their Annual Strawberry and Floral Festival at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening. The process of this festival will be applied toward the liquidation of the church debt.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will hold their

feetival on the evening of the 24th inst. In Jersey City several festivals have been an-

nonneed. The ladies of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, will hold their festival on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at Commercial Hall. The entire profits will be devoted to the benefit of the Rector of the

The ladies of the Wayne-street Reformed Datch Church will hold their festival on the evening of Tuesday, 17th inst , in the lecture room of that Church. The ladies of the First Reformed Dutch Church

parish.

will hold their annual festival on Wednesday evening, June 18, at Commercial Hall.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MELTING IN HORO-EXX.—A Mass Meeting of the Democrate of Hoboken was heid on Thursdey evening upon the lawn, near the ferry, to rathly the nominations of Buchanan and Biecksuridge. At the horizon for assembling una were fired by the Hudson deauty A tullery, and bondies were kindled upon the green. Soveral housing persons assembled in front of the stand. The meeting organ-ized by the choice of the following efficient. President Edmund Charles, Garnet van Mater, James R Brush Geo. W. Bampton Charles Spei man, David Poulora, John Bernd, Wim, Hartung, and Wim. H. Gelston. Secretarize—F. D. Mulford, Wim. Heramer, and P. W. Bohn-sliedt.

The Hon. Howell Coss of Georgia was introduced, and

The Hon. Howeld Cosh is described of the policy of the Democratic party and in support of the nominations.

Speeches were also made by Wm J. Rose esq. of New-York; John Beard esq. of Hoboken S M. Chambers esq. of Jensey City; Dr. Fhilip Merale of New-York, and Capt. Yard of Monmouth County.

A series of resolutions were affered by A. O. Evane and adopted by the meeting. The meeting was enthusiastic, and held until a late hour.

Extistication MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.-The Extification magnitude in Jerself City.—
Democrate of Jersey City met 4 the half over Dame's store
Monorous sty street on Friday evening to make arrangements
or anising for the compagn. Charles Fine presided and A.
Hardenburgh was secretary. Speeches were made by Capt.
M. Harcen, A. A. Hardenburgh and others. Resolutions we
adopted approving of the nominations, and a club was organiz
to support the Democratic ticket.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. - The Public Schools of

Drowsen.—At 7 o'clock on Friday evening a lad six years of age named Wallace Thompson, sen of Richard Thompson, second engineer of the steamship Cahawba, was drowned while playing upon the whatf near the ferry. The body was recovered an horr atterward.

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS .- The Committee on Pable Suidings of the Hudou County Board of Chosen Freehoders save recommended the construction of a fire proof butting 20 st 40 feet in size, sijioning and connected with the effice of the County Clerk, in which to keep the public records. The fireput was accepted and adopted, and plans for a building ordered to be produced.

School Examinations.—The Public Schools of Behoven underwint an examination on Friday in the Public School building in Garden at, under the direction of the Superintencent of Schools, Edmund Charles, eq. The examinations were pleasing to the spectators and very satisfactory. Advances were made by Mr. Chase, a teacher in the City of Hudson, and by the Superintendent. The trachers are A. W. Docks we, Principal assisted by J. D. Pitcher, in the Male Department, and Miss Hall, Miss Quye and Miss Maxwell, in the Fernale Department. These will be a vacation during next week during which time the teachers will attend the Teachers Institute at the Court House in Hudson.

livered last evening in the Union Congregational Church in Fourth street, between Avenues B and C, by the Rev. L. Lockwood,

were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might accept a hatter resurraction;
And others had trial of cruel mockings and ecourgings, yes mereover of hoods and imprisonment:
They were stoned, they were sawn asancier, were tempted, were sixin with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskine; he no destitute, afficted, formented;
(Of whom the world was not worthy); they wandered in deserts and in meuntains and in caves of the earth.

The Rev. Mr. Lockwoon washed that he had the rowers to delineate fully and fairly the sufferings of the

aliens. What a picture we had in the text of the condition of Kansas. In their ancestry, the people of Kansas belonged to a race of martyrs of whom the Old World was not worthy; not the New if it were to be the home of Slavery. The tree of Liberty was slanted by our fathers, not to be uprooted by any raotic upas of Slavery. Had he a voice of thunder, he would cry to those who, with uplifted ax, were striking at the root of the tree of Liberty, Woodman, space that tree.

atriking at the root of the tree of Liberty,

Woodman, spare that trae—
Touch not a single bengh;
In youth it sheltered me.

And I'll protect it now."

If its branches could not project over the wall of Mason and Dixon's line, must it be walled out of new territory? Should we with Judas kias on the brow of that fair Territory betray it to the ignominy and suffering of Slavery? Should we lie supinely white Slavocrats riveted upon us the chains they had been so long forging? Should we give up to Slavery the territoral center of the Republic—the great highway to the Pacific? Mr. Lockwood gave a quotation from the speech of Senator Sumner, whom he spoke of as the martyr to Free Speech. With regard to the principle of Squatter Sovereignty he repeated the death-words of Madame Roland—"O! liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" Mr. Lockwood said that he went to Kansas with the pioneer party of the Emigrant Aid Noland—"On the North Many charts are the went to Kansas with the pioneer party of the Emigrant Aid Society. Most of the settlers went to Lawrence, but he preached in Kansas City until it was unsafe to preach there longer. To secure a place for the Free-State men on the Missouri he himself took a claim. He was ordered to quit by a slavehilder, armed with rifle He was ordered to quit by a sinvehilder, armed with rifle and revolver. He did not, but a party afterward dragged him out by the hair. This was the first instance of violence offered by the Pro-Slavery party; for more than a year he felt the effects of it. Mr. Lockwood recounted the outrages which have been committed in Kansas. He himself was an exile, hunted as David was, like the partial gray upon the mountains. They were not Hungarian exiles; they were American exiles from one of the fairest portions of that land for which our fathers togeth. And yet a man in this very Ward had told

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. DEDICATORY SERVICES.

From The Montreal Gazette, June 11.

most appalling one.

The story of the accident, as gleaned from the by-